

end's Plains, mentioned in the Government
the 31st March last, has been formally marked
opened by the proper officer, and is now
public use.

and one half-sovereign, the property of the said Pat...

and one half per centage, the property of the said Paul Gerarty. Mr. D. H. Deniehy defended the accused, and those who pleaded not guilty. The jury acquitted both accused.

Bernard Quinn was indicted for having negligently allowed a prisoner to escape. Quin pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Deniehy. Deniehy submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. The Chairman was certainly of opinion that the witnesses called to prove the warrant had given very poor evidence; but the jury must be the judges of the matter. Mr. Deniehy briefly addressed the jury in regard to the question of the warrant. His words having summed up, the jury acquitted the witness.

The court adjourned shortly before six until o'clock on Thursday.

The Chairman took his seat on the bench at o'clock.

Charles Deeming was charged with having, at Gurn, on the 15th July, stolen a silk dress, the property of Samuel Dunn. The guilt of the prisoner was clear.

Robert Ramsay was discharged on his own recognizance to appear when called upon. In this case the prisoner had been committed by the Deniliquin Bench on a charge of horse stealing, and was remanded for the last sessions. Some of the witnesses were then Goulburn, but none were now in attendance.

George Elven was arraigned on a charge of stealing money from the person, at Pownang, and pleaded guilty. Mr. Dowling stated that the prosecutor was not in attendance, and he was therefore unable

proceed with the case. The prisoner was remanded to gaol, in default of finding sureties to appear at next sessions.

Samuel Dinner was next placed in the dock, charged

with having, at Gundagai, obtained a watch and false pretences. The Crown Prosecutor said he had not received the depositions, and was not in a position to file an information. The prisoner, who said he could procure bail, was ordered to find two sureties and to appear at the next bench session. One surety was named.

The Quarter Sessions are over. Though the proceedings were hazy of that absorbing interest which usually attaches to trials in a court of criminal jurisdiction, yet there were a few features of a noteworthy character. In the first place, it is curious to remark that, out of eleven prisoners, only one was charged with a crime against the law, eight left the court free. The majority of instances the cases sent to trial, to the expression of a gentleman of the long robe, were *written*. It behoves magistrates, especially those who preside over the minor courts, to be just, and to be merciful, and minute investigations before they put a country to the expense (frequently enormous) of prosecuting suspected criminals. The denouement presented a picture of the most striking and touching character of the evidence, wholly of a circumstantial character, could hardly have led the justices to the conclusion that a conviction could possibly be obtained. The case of a young man, who had been in the direct road, something over a thousand miles for a subject barren in good results. The miserable pittance allowed to them by the Government compensated the poor wretches for the loss of their families and homes. Some have found it more convenient to journey to Goulburn by way of Melbourne and Sydney; and in all cases, the individuals low situated by persons of the same class, who are not able to support a family, are the unhappy people actively engaged in business, and being unceasingly withdrawn from their homes, in the end, they are the more wretched. The large sum of £112 was actually paid

in the village and the country, who thus no means represents the cost to the country of a fruitless prosecution. This is another proof, and another distinctly occurring, of the necessity of establishing contrary courts in the country parts of a colony. In another case a person, whose alleged crime was the murder of a woman, was brought at large on his own recognizances to appear well called upon—a contingency that will never occur. The case was also sent down by the Deniliquin Bench. The prisoner was arraigned at the last session, but, as the witnesses were not yet arrived, the trial was remanded until the Crown. On the last occasion a gentleman, who was bound over to give evidence to Goulburn, applied for special expenses, but he could not get them. He was, at a great cost, (enormous when it is borne in mind that the trial was for an individual for a public purpose), left his station in Deniliquin country, travelled down to Goulburn, and found that he had undertaken the journey for nothing. He was not allowed to sue for any special expenses. It is surprising to find that no special attendance on Thursday, and the prisoner was charged without a trial!

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.
Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Gordon, and
Shoebat.
Twenty persons were convicted of having been
drunk in the public streets. One man, who at the
of his apprehension was attempting to drive an omnibus
in King-street, was sentenced to the full penalty of 40
or in default of payment to be imprisoned forty-eigh
hours; the others received the ordinary sentence of
10s. each, or twenty-four hours' imprisonment. The
defendant was afterwards charged with having broken
a square of glass belonging to Mrs. Pawsey, of King
street, and was further sentenced to make good the
damage. The other defendants were—
Ellen O'Neill and Bridget Cunningham, found
driving in the street and having no place of abode,
were dealt with as idle and disorderly persons, and
to be kept for seven days.
The following persons appeared on summonses to
answer the complaint of Henry Israel for having,
the 12th instant, unlawfully assaulted him. Co

plaintiff deposed that some time since his affairs were settled, and he had to avail himself of the benefit of the insolvent laws. The course he had obtained his certificate of discharge from the court, and the insolvent court defendant (who was a creditor of the insolvent estate) on the 12th instant came to his (complainant's) room and several times interrupted business, demanding payment, and applying a great deal of complimentary epithets: he persuaded him at length to go away, or he would be compelled to give him into custody; he went, but soon returned, repeated a second time, and with a blow of his fist knocked the complainant down. Defendant was sentenced to a penalty of 60s., with 25s. def. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

A counter-charges, in which Evans accused Larose of having been dismissed.

Nine or ten cases on the summons list were struck out in consequence of the non-attendance of parties.

WATER POLICE COURT.

BEFORE CAPTAIN M'LEOD, J. R. Metcalf.
John Connelley was drunk and incapable in streets, was fined 10s.; in default of payment to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

William Jackson was charged by Samuel Mackay, with having been assault upon a woman, both parties were coloured men, plaintiff being a seaman and defendant a seaman on board the American sloop Wheeler, and having met in George-street, last evening, in a quarrel with the former about a woman, he had received a severe laceration of the face, plaintiff stating that he had been starved the steward; and after the application of sunburnt epithets, struck complainant on the side of the head with his fist, and the latter said he did not know what he had done at that time, as he was drunk. Fined 10s., and to pay 6s. 6d. costs Court: or in default to be imprisoned for one week.

John Hurst was also charged by the same complainant with similar offence, and was a man of the ship to which plaintiff was steward at Saturday morning last, as the latter was sitting at

RAILY CROOK. Having asked him a question, the reply was that he was not going to be satisfied, he knocked on the door of the jail, and jumped out of the window. Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

The decision in the case of the General v. Speedy postponed from the 6th instant until this day, again postponed till next Tuesday.

PUBLIC FOUND.—The Administrators of the Government have, in accordance with the powers vested in them by the Act of 1855, appointed a public surveyor, to survey the land in the Government yard situated on Mr. John Hall's Farm (containing 100 acres) in the parish of St. John, in the town of Hugh McCabe, ten miles above the town of Abbeville, in the district of McDonald's River, to be used for establishing, erecting, and maintaining a public foundry.

MOVEMENTS.—The road from Morpeth to the principal line of road from Maidland to Haymarket Terrace Road, mentioned in the Government Gazette of the 15th of July last, has been formally marked out by the proper officer, and is now open to public use.

LICENSED SURVEYOR.—Mr. Charles Arthur has been appointed a licensed surveyor.

tion of the said Legislative Council and of the said
Legislative Assembly; and whereas by the Act of the
said Parliament passed in the session of the
fifteenth and nineteenth years of her Majesty's
reign, chapter fifty-four, to enable her Majesty to as-
sent to the said Constitution Act as amended, then
in force a bill reserved for her Majesty's assent, it is
provided that it shall be lawful for the Legislature of
the South Wales to make laws altering or repealing
any or of the provisions of the reserved
Act, in so far as such laws may be made as any
of the laws for the good government
of the said colony, subject however to the con-

provisions imposed by the said reserved bill on the alteration of the provisions thereof in certain particulars, until and unless the said condition shall be repealed or amended by the said Legislative Council, and inasmuch as it is deemed fitting to repeal the hereinbefore recited proviso to the said fifteenth and thirty-sixth sections of the said Constitution Act, to the end that it may become competent to the Legislature of the colony to amend the said Act, the following amendments of the said Constitution Act are hereby recommended by the said Legislative Council, to the said Governor, for his assent, to amend the provisions of the said Constitution Act in the particulars specified in the above manner, by the said modification of the said amendments, by the said amendments of the said members, as any of the other provisions of the said Act, or any other law for the good government of the colony, may be amended: Be it therefore enacted by the said Legislative Council, that the said amendments, with the concurrence and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. So much of the said Constitution Act as provides, in the fifteenth section thereof, that it shall not be lawful for the present and Governor of the colony to summon or appoint to the said Legislative Assembly any of the members of the said Legislative Assembly, until the second and third readings of any bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly shall have been taken, shall be repealed, with the concurrence of a majority of the members of the said Legislative Council, and the said Legislative Assembly, at the time being of the said Legislative Council, and of two-thirds of the members for the time being

as provides in the same section that the assent of Her Majesty shall not be given to any such bill unless an address shall have been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Governor, stating that the bill has been so passed, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. So much of the said Constitution Act, as in the thirty-sixth section thereof provides that it shall be lawful to present to the Governor of the colony, on the part of Her Majesty's Assent, any bill by which any such alteration as therein mentioned in the Constitution of said colony may be made, unless the second and third readings of such bill shall have been passed by the colony, and the members of the members, at the time being of the said Legislative Assembly, and the said Legislative Assembly, respectively, shall and the same is hereby repealed.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 19th August, 1857, to consider and report on the expediency of establishing a separate Legislative Assembly with the necessary power to discuss and determine all questions of an inter-colonial character arising in the Australian colonies generally, and to suggest the manner in which the object can be best attained, have the honour to submit herewith their report, as requested, and have agreed to the following report :—

I. In the course of their inquiry your committee have been forcibly impressed with the expediency of adopting such measures as will tend to effect comprehensive measures for the purpose contemplated in the resolution under which they were appointed. The intricate questions of an inter-colonial character which have arisen during the last few years and which are likely to arise again in the near future, progress of settlement, and as the relations between the different colonies gradually extend, can scarcely, it is conceived, be dealt with by the separate

not in the manner best calculated to promote the general interests. Local jealousies and local views of particular subjects will, it is feared, frequently exert an influence on the action of the Government in the investigations at issue according to principles mutually exclusive. Independently, moreover, of considerations of a political, fiscal, and commercial character, the Government can be satisfactorily decided only by the joint action of the several authorities. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance connected with the Administration of Justice. Such, for example, as the jurisdiction or crimes committed on the borders of metropolitan colonies, the power of excoing writs in more than one colony, the colony of the colony.

2. Your committee are quite aware of the difficulties involved at present exist, in suggesting any measure for the purpose acceptable to the several colonies concerned, and in representing them. Your committee, however, conceive that the difficulties will rather increase than diminish by delay, and they entertain a confident hope that when the great advantages

...to be guided by a liberal and enlightened sentiment, and that, in the event of a war, there may be such a general concurrence of opinion as to render it at least as easy to give up the war as to give up the peace, as will lead to the adoption of some safe and practical measure to which the Legislatures of the respective colonies will consent to give their approval. It is, however, to be observed, that the measure, without the aid of Imperial legislation, to which there is, of course, no objection, if the general principle of the measure were previously agreed upon.

3. On referring to the history of the American Colonies, it is to be observed, that the general principle was felt at an early period of their existence. In the year 1643, a confederation was formed, embracing the separate Governments of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven. It may not be unnecessary to observe, that this confederation was unproductive. In the consideration of the subject, the account given in this confederation in Bancroft's History of the United States. The following extract from that work shews the general principles upon which it was formed, and the objects for which it was instituted.

"Immediately after the victories over the

quod, at the time when the earliest synod gathered in Boston the leading magistrates of the Connecticut colony, designing to establish a new colony, designed that a confederacy was proposed. Massachusetts, familiar with the character of the government of Holland, possessed sufficient experience and knowledge to frame the necessary plan, but time was wanting to complete the design. The assembly was summoned, and the subject was discussed. At the next year it came again into discussion, but Connecticut, offended because its pre-eminence was yielded to Massachusetts, insisted on reserving to such State a negative on the confederacy. The Connecticut reservation was refused; 'for in that case,' said Massachusetts, 'all would have come to nothing.' The vicinity of the Dutch, a powerful neighbour, the Connecticut could not, single-handed, defeat, led the confederacy to the aid of Massachusetts, and with such success, that, within a few years, the United Colonies of New England were made all one. Protection against the encroachments of the Indians, and the security against the tribes of the interior, the liberation of the slaves, and the

—these were the motives to the confederacy, and itself, continue nearly half a century, and which, even after it was out down, left a hope that a new era would spring from its root.

Neither was the measure a step in the progress in political science. If the delegates from some of the States were empowered to frame and submit to the nation, the colony of Plymouth the settlement of the Act that the Act of their constituent representatives should have no force till confirmed by a majority of the people.

The union embraced the separate Governments of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Hampshire; but, under the local jurisdiction was carefully reserved. The question of Statehood nearly two hundred years old. The affairs of the confederacy was entrusted to Commissioners constituted from each colony. Church membership was the only one of the colonies. The Commissioners who were to assemble annually often, if exigencies demanded, might deliberate on all things which are the proper concerns or

The affairs of peace and war, and especially Indian affairs, exclusively belonged to them; they were authorized to make internal improvements at the common charge; they, too, were the guardians to see equal and speedy justice assured to all the confederates in every jurisdiction. The common expenses were to be assessed according to population. Thus remarkable unmodified simplicity was the form of the first Confederated Government in America. It was a democracy, apparently without any check. There was no President, except as a moderator of its meetings; and the larger State, Massachusetts, superior to all the rest in territory, wealth, and population, had no greater number of votes than New Haven. But the

et. They appear to have been unanimous in believing that the "ultimate necessity of a Federal Union of the States would be promoted by the establishment of mutual action and co-operation among them." The committee further observe, "that the time for establishing such a federation is naturally a point at which there are a variety of conditions, but, they are unanimous in believing that it is not too soon to invite a consideration of the subject throughout the country." The following additional extract from the report of the committee bears out the foregoing statement:

the best means of originating such an union unanimously. No single colony ought to take possession of such a position, and no one ought to venture to dictate the programme of union to it. The delicate and important questions with the precise functions and authority of the Assembly, which present themselves on the threshold of industry, must be solved in conference of delegates from the respective colonies.

The course we recommend, therefore, is a conference should be immediately invited, properly being the duty of determining the programme of union to be referred to the Assembly. This conference should be convened to frame propositions for the sanction of Legislatures; or a Federal Executive and a Federal Supreme power on national and international questions, or some combination of these, and to it also must be referred minor questions as the following, which press for a decision.

consultative Council be adopted, can it not be the aid of Ministers charged to submit immediate consideration? Is it desirable to constitute a committee of impeachment for the colonies? Shall ratifications be restricted to certain questions; and what questions? Shall the Executive plan embrace a Federal Legislature and, if so, is the Legislature to consist of one or two Houses? Must an absolute majority of its members, representatives of a certain number of states, make its decisions law? Are its laws to be directed on the entire people, or only after the assent of their respective Legislatures? Are they to be administered by the existing judges, or by federal courts? If its laws are violated by any state of the federation, how is to be enforced? Shall it possess the power to levy taxes, or only of assessment, on the respective States? Shall it have the power to make laws, where shall the federal body sit, or rotate? If the latter, shall the Governor be elected by the States, or by the people?

proposals on his bills, or must they be sent to the Governor-General or senior Governor? and similar questions, must be determined. The obvious scheme of federation can be framed; it is not felt at liberty to offer any opinion upon them.

I desire to invite a conference of the colonies, to consider to make some specific propositions, and we will recommend them to the Governor-General.

At the Legislatures of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, be requested to select delegates each, two of whom might be members of Council, and one a member of Council, to meet at Sydney on this colony.

These delegates thus assembled in Conference might be desired to frame a plan of federation, to be submitted for approval either to the colonial legislatures, or directly to the people, or to both, as they might think best, and to receive such further legislation as may be required.

As to the expenditure incident to the Conference borne by the respective colonies, in whatever

may be fixed by the Conference itslf." The Conference shall hold its meetings in the majority of the States, and may decide their decisions being interchangeable in within a month of their election being confirmed by so many concurrent opinions of authority, your committee feel no hesitation in recommending the immediate initiation of measures to carry out the highly important object in the firm belief that the Federal Union of the continent will contribute more effectually to the general benefit and prosperity than any other that can be devised.

Your committee are fully alive to the importance of securing, as far as possible, unity in dealing upon some common scheme of emigration; and they are fully persuaded that this object will be best promoted by the course suggested in the above extract from the Report of the Victoria committee. They therefore unanimously resolved to recommend it.

our committee concur with the committee of
in thinking it better that the precise mode of
the object should be suggested, not by one
but by the combined efforts of several com-
mittees. It is only by mutual forbearance and
in that the question can be determined in a
satisfactory to all of them. Before
the Report of the committee had made
progress in the way of suggestions, for placing
it in a practical point of view for legislation.
or to their proceedings in this direction, not
in the interest of dictating any precise mode of
with the subject, but to suggest the manner
they may assist the delegates from the different
if ultimately appointed, in proposing some
plan by which the object in view may be
ultimately obtained. It will be perceived that they
themselves, to great credit, have proposed
considered advisable for this purpose, of the drafted
deared with so much ability by the Australian

tion in England. The House of Commons should coincide in the views of your committee, it will be necessary to call for a concurrence of the Legislative Assembly in the address from both Houses to the Governor, requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to take the measures for placing the subject of the Colonies under the consideration of the Governments and Legislatures of the other Colonies, in order that the proposed number of delegates may be held with as little delay as possible.

It is impossible to contemplate the rapidly-increasing population of the Australian colonies, and the development of the unbounded resources which doubtless possess, in the great extent and diversity of the country which they embrace, and the various conditions of the soil, and the temperate climates of the Northern Districts to the disadvantage of the Colonies in their competition for the production, in a high degree, of almost every article suited to the luxuries of society, without entertaining the most sanguine expectation that they are destined, in the course of time, to become the seat of a

tion founded by the British nation. It becomes necessary, therefore, in this early stage of their progress, that every means should be adopted to facilitate on matters affecting their common interests, a mutually advantageous and acceptable. And whilst it is of opinion that a measure of this kind is not longer postponed, without the danger of serious grounds of antagonism and jealousy, it would tend greatly to embarrass, if not entirely to ruin, its future settlement, upon a satisfactory basis.

Our committee for these reasons are induced to the expediency of carrying out, with the least delay, the following resolutions which they have the honour to submit for the consideration and approval of your honorable House.

E. DEAR THOMSON, chairman,
11 Chamber, Sydney, 16 October, 1857.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.
The Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
The enclosed purport of a meeting of the

first session of the Synod of Tasmania
I extract from the *Hobart Town*
the following, doubtless be interesting to your
readers. It will also be useful to those
generally of the Church of England, in the Colonies
of New South Wales, and Newcastle, who, like myself, desire to see
established in this Colony. Lot the fact be
very noticed, that—whereas Synodical action
has to be regarded as a fruitful source of
discontent in Tasmania was signalled
conciliation among distinguished members of the
Colonial estranged; and that the proceedings
at exhibit proofs, only, of a desire on the part
of the clergy to strengthen the hands of their Clerical
and on the part of all to draw closer the
bonds of friendship, and unite in promoting
the cause of extending the usefulness of the
religious body to which they belong.

Yours truly
A LOW CHURCHMAN.

...gave an interesting lecture on the Revolt
...the regular Army. The unsettled state of the
...no doubt, prevented many from being present
...cession.



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necessary to make some specific propositions before recommend :—

of delegates, or for the improvement in any respect of its own constitution. But we think no such law should come into operation until it is actually confirmed by your Majesty.

It is proper to limit the range of the Legislative Council of the General Assembly to the ten topics we proceed to enumerate. These are :

- The imposition of duties upon imports and exports.
- The conveyance of letters.
- The formation of roads, canals, or railways.
- Any two or more of such colonies.
- The erection and maintenance of beacons and lighthouses.

The imposition of duties or other charges on imports in every port or harbour.

—The establishment of a General Supreme Court to be a court of original jurisdiction, or a court of appeal for any of the inferior courts of the separate colonies.

—The determining of the extent of the jurisdiction and the forms and manner of proceeding of such a court.

—The regulation of weights and measures.

—The enactment of laws affecting all the colonies comprehended in the General Assembly, any not comprehended in the General Assembly on any subject not specifically mentioned in the preceding list, in which the General Assembly should be desired to provide, by addresses for the purpose presented to the Assembly, for the better regulation of all these colonies.

—The appropriation to any of the preceding objects of such sums as may be necessary, by an equal apportionment from the revenue received in all the Australian Colonies, or any enactments of the General Assembly of Australia.

By these means we apprehend that many im-

What objects would be accomplished which would make the measure justifiable, and by the qualifications of the persons to be elected? These questions would be taken against the otherwise dangerous establishment of a Central Legislature in opposition to the several of the separate Legislatures, or in such a manner as to induce collisions of authority between the Legislature of the United States and the Legislatures of the South Wales, with reference to the proposed amendments in the Constitution, lead us to infer that the measure of creating some such general authority for the Colonization Colonies begins to be seriously felt." The Committee on the subject of the proposed Legislative Council on the new Constitution for the Colony, of which Mr. Wentworth was chairman, reported as follows, viz.:

"The most prominent legislative measures require the sanction of the Legislature of the United States, and the Colonies generally, is the establishment at once of a General Assembly, to make laws in relation to the colonial questions that have arisen, or may hereafter arise, among them.

jurisdiction appear to be as follows :—

- Inter-colonial traffic, and coasting trade.
- Railways, roads, canals, &c., running through one of the colonies.
- Ports, and other trade-houses on the coast.
- Inter-colonial penal settlements.
- Inter-colonial gold regulations.
- Postage between the said colonies.

A general Court of Appeal from the Courts of colonies.

—A power to legislate on all other subjects may be submitted to them by Addresses from the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the other colonies; and to appropriate to any of the above purposes any sum of money, to be raised by a vote of the colonies.

It might excite jealousy, if a jurisdiction of this importance were to be intrusted to the House of Parliament, which is unavoidably become more and more preoccupied for conferring a Constitution on this colony.

sequence of the defective powers given by Parliament to the Legislative Council—your committee have been unable to make any effective legislation, and so long as this is the case, no longer to be suggested; and to the expression of the hope that the Minister for the Colonies will at once express his intention of introducing into Parliament, as early as possible, a bill for this express purpose.

Your committee also find, that in the early part of the present year, an important movement on this subject was commenced in London, by the presentation of a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Australian Colonies to the Right Hon. Henry Chichester, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting that Minister to introduce a Bill (of which they submitted a copy) "to enable any number of the Colonies to elect an equal number of persons, to be selected by each Legislature, to form a convention, with a view to create a Federal Assembly, and to define, as respects the subjects to which this convention should

Your committee refer to the above-mentioned trials and its enclosures, as containing some very able suggestions for the preparation of a suitable report to be given effect to the object in view; and they are of opinion that the same may be presented to the memorial, and established under Majesty's Government, providing for Federal Union be adopted and initiated and recommended by the colonies concerned.

It appears by the letter from Mr. Morival, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 10th May, 1857, that Mr. Labouchere does not intend to entertain the proposal of the Hon. Mr. La Trobe. He states, however, that he will send copies of the memorial to the correspondence to the Governors of the Australian colonies, for their information; and he will give his best attention to any suggestion which may be received from those colonies in reply, with a view to the formation of a committee, who will be empowered to show to the Colonies, and to the Legislature, what have shown to exist in their institutions, and the aid of Parliament is required to reform."

During the progress of their inquiry, your committee have been favoured with a copy of a report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria appointed during the present year to consider the subject of the proposed extension of the railway from Melbourne to the north-western corner of the colony.

may be fixed by the Conference itslf." The Conference shall hold its meetings in the majority of the States, and may decide their decisions being interchangeable in within a month of their election being confirmed by so many concurrent opinions of authority, your committee feel no hesitation in recommending the immediate initiation of measures to carry out the highly important object in the firm belief that the Federal Union of the continent will contribute more effectually to the general benefit and prosperity than any other that can be devised.

Your committee are fully alive to the importance of securing, as far as possible, unity in dealing upon some common scheme of emigration; and they are fully persuaded that this object will be best promoted by the course suggested in the above extract from the Report of the Victoria committee. They therefore unanimously resolved to recommend it.

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Yours truly
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Term, cash.

